List of Specimens
collected by Mrs Wm
Owen in the State
of Alta Vera Paz,
Guatemala, C.A.

No1. Sajal (Indian)
Boloncilla (Spanish)
A forage plant. Grows in deserted corn fields and on the road-side. Attains a height from 6 to 8 ft. Horses and cattle eat it with great relish
The stalks are cut about a foot from the ground (soon replaced by new ones) and brought fresh to the stables. When dry it has fragrance surpassing that of new mown hay. Blossoms all year.
Gathered Feb. 16th

No1a. flowering specimen of same.

No2. Izotz Indian
Santa Margarita Spanish
Found in deserted fields

and where any clearing has been made. Blooms profusely in Feb. & Mar. Often attains height of 20 ft. The stalk is jointed and hollow & contains a fluid which flows freely, when cut, emitting a pleasant aromatic odor. The tender shoots are boiled and eaten with great relish by the natives. This plant has not been found lower than 3000 ft.
Gathered Feb. 12th

2A. Flowering specimen of same.

No 3. Chu-che' Indian
This tree has no Spanish name. Its Indian name Chu-che- means bad smelling (Chu) tree (che'), because the branches when broken emit a strong pungent odor. The leaves of this tree after being rolled over embers are bound to the temples to relieve neuralgia.
It grows like bamboo or cane shooting up shoots from the root until 3 or 4 yrs old, when it becomes a gnarled & unattractive tree.
Of the long straight shoots of the young tree the Indian makes his blow gun (Sub-che').

No 4 Najic Indian
This is another plant known only by its aboriginal name. The bruised leaves and stalk of this one are used for bathing forming a nice lather which leaves the skin in pleasant condition. It is said to be better than soap for laundry work where the water abounds in lime as it does here.
The bruised stalk is also used

to coagulate the milk of the Rubber tree.

The village of Senahu is named from this vine. In former times it was written Senajac. This vine roots wherever it touches the ground. leaves few and seldom found perfect. Gathered Feb. 6th.

No 4A Flowering Specimen of same.

No 5 Bach (Indian.)
The Spanish name for this tree is Ba-che' evidently a corruption of the Indian name. Tree of very rapid growth. wood white, soft and light as cork. The trunks of these trees are used by the Indians for the sides of their houses. The bark is used for making rope and for lying - when fresh if masticated or put in water yields abundantly a thick mucilage. Gathered Feb. 28th

No 6 Chaib (Indian)
Has no Spanish name The bark of this tree is very useful to the Indian. It forms his macapal, or forehead strap for carrying burdens. It furnishes cord for lying, everything from the slats that form the sides of his hut to small parcels done up in leaves. It also makes good rope. Gun wads are made by masticating the bark before it is quite dry. Gathered Nov. 30th

No 7 Hicaleté' Indian
A handful of the leaves of

this shrub if put in a quart of hot water tinge it a deep dark blue - which the Indians call rax and use for bluing their clothes and for dying. The preperation will keep indefinately - if poured in some corked vessel with a few pine sticks & a little salt.
Gathered Apr. 28th.

No 8. Can-quim. (Indian)
This name means yellow grass because at a certain season it turns yellow - the Indians set it on fire then, and in a very short time it reappears - cattle eat it with relish - and it is very hardy.

No 9 Ovel Indian
Santa Maria Spanish
The leaves of this plant are placed over broken bones a decoction of the root is used as a gargle for sore throat. The leaves are always cooked with snails. All parts of this plant have a strong odor of sassafras.

No 9a. Flowering specimen of same.

No 10. Sutzebal.
The juice of this plant is applied to cuts to stop bleeding. The young shuck is sold by the Indians and makes nice pickle.

No 11 Dayul or Puy Indian
Ladies, Spanish.
This is a large rapid growing tree. Leaves very large. Has not been found growing at a greater height or elevation than 800 ft.

The lanilla or little wool is used for stuffing pillows &c.

11a. A single leaf of same

No 12 Iguii Indian
Palo de lecamale. Little gourd tree - because the pods before they burst resemble small gourds. This is a good sized tree, of rapid growth. Just before it blossoms all the leaves fall - and it is very striking covered with large yellow flowers. The young seed yield a milk and also when pressed between the fingers also the inner part of pod when green. This tree has not been found at an elevation of more than 2000 ft. It is very abundant but the cotton is not gathered

12a Another specimen of same.

13. Chalam Indian.
Woody one. The bruised leaves and branches are thrown into a river above a dam to poison or stupefy fish for it in no way injures the taste of the fish.

No 14 Lombug-guen Sam.
doubtful about this being a native plant although it is a weed here now the Indians have no name for it except the one above made of a Spanish and Indian word Lombug, Spanish, means round and guen Indian means plant.
An infusion of a handful of leaves in a pint of

water, taken in three doses expels stomach worms from children. Its use is general here.

15 Chapilin Indian.
The leaves and flowers of this shrub are boiled with beans as an herb. It is said they induce sleep if eaten freely.

16 Mes-be Indian
Escobilla Spanish.
This is a weed that cattle eat though it has a pleasant odor & two poisonous properties. When bruised and thrown into water it becomes mucilaginous and this water the Indian women use to wash their hair. The Indians also make brooms of the plants for sweeping around their houses. Mes-be means road (be) broom (mes).

17 Guaratix Indian
The Indian women tie bunches of this weed around the hammock of a restless baby to make it sleep. they always say "it contains much opium."

17a. The same.